WEST

Help | Logout | Interrupt

Main Menu | Search Form | Posting Counts | Show S Numbers | Edit S Numbers | Preferences

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
l2 and "antigen presenting cell$" adj10 "in vitro"	0

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Refine Search: `l2 and "antigen presenting cell$" adj10 "in vitro"` Clear

Search History

Today's Date: 2/16/2001

DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	l2 and "antigen presenting cell$" adj10 "in vitro"	0	L4
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	l2 and "antigen presenting cell$"	80	L3
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	l1 and cancer$ and virus$	221	L2
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	"adoptive immunotherapy$"	406	L1

WEST

Generate Collection

L3: Entry 64 of 80 File: USPT Sep 2, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5662907 A
TITLE: Induction of anti-tumor cytotoxic T lymphocytes in humans using synthetic peptide epitopes

ABPL:
The present invention relates to compositions and methods for treating cancer. The invention provides peptides based on a 9 residue epitope derived from the product of the tumor-associated gene MAGE-3. The peptide induces CTL that kill melanoma and other tumor cells lines.

BSPR:
The present invention relates to compositions and methods for preventing, treating or diagnosing cancers. In particular, it provides novel peptides capable of binding major histocompatibility complex (MHC) molecules and inducing an immune response against selected tumor cells.

BSPR:
In contrast with the somewhat limited frequency of expression of MAGE-1, the MAGE-2 and MAGE-3 genes are expressed in approximately 80-90% of the melanoma lines examined, and also in the other tumor types such as breast, colon, lung and thyroid cancers (Zakut et al. (1990) Cancer Res. 53:5-8). Thus, it would be attractive to identify peptides derived from the MAGE-2 or MAGE-3 gene products which could serve as CTL antigens.

BSPR:
The methods may involve contacting the cytotoxic T cells with the immunogenic peptide in vitro and then reintroducing the activated cells into a patient with cancer, such as melanoma. Alternatively, the peptides can be used as a vaccine to induce an immune response in vivo. A combination of in vivo vaccination with adoptive transfer of activated cytotoxic T cells can also be used to induce a strong immune response.

BSPR:
The phrases "isolated" or "biologically pure" refer to material which is substantially or essentially free from components which normally accompany it as found in its native state. Thus, the peptides of this invention do not contain materials normally associated with their in situ environment, e.g., MHC I molecules on antigen presenting cells. Even where a protein has been isolated to a homogenous or dominant band, there are trace contaminants in the range of 5-10% of native protein which

co-purify with the desired protein. Isolated peptides of this invention do not contain such endogenous co-purified protein.

DRPR:
FIGS. 2A and 2B show antigen-specificity and MHC-restriction analysis of MAGE-3-reactive CTL. FIG. 2A shows cytotoxic responses using peptide-loaded target cells and melanoma tumors: (.circle-solid.), Steinlin (HLA homozygous, Epstein-Barr Virus-transformed lymphoblastoid cell line, HLA-A1/1, -B8/8) pulsed with MAGE-3 peptide EVDPIGHLY (SEQ ID NO.:2); (.tangle-solidup.), Steinlin cells pulsed with MAGE-1 peptide EADPTGHSY (SEQ ID NO.:1); (.largecircle.), Steinlin cells with no peptide; (.tangle-soliddn.), mel-397 (HLA-A1/25, MAGE-3+); (.DELTA.), mel-938 (HLA-A1/24, -B7/8, MAGE-3+); (.diamond.), mel-888 (HLA-A1/24, -B22/52, -Cw1/w7 MAGE-3-); (.diamond-solid.), mel-888 pulsed with MAGE-3 peptide EVDPIGHLY (SEQ ID NO.:2); (.gradient.), mel-526 (HLA-A2/3, -B50/62, -Cw3, MAGE-3+). FIG. 2A demonstrates that CTLs induced with peptide EVDPIGHLY (SEQ ID NO.:2) can specifically kill MAGE-3-expressing melanoma tumor cells.

DEPR:
Synthetic peptides disclosed here can be used therapeutically to elicit CTL responses to melanoma, breast, colon, prostate, or other cells which express proteins (such as the MAGE-3 or MAGE-2 gene products) having the EVDPIGHLY (SEQ ID NO.:2) epitope. This approach can be used therapeutically either in the form of a peptidic vaccine, or for ex vivo therapy in which CTL are induced in tissue culture and used for adoptive immunotherapy.

DEPR:
The peptides of the present invention and pharmaceutical and vaccine compositions thereof are useful for administration to mammals, particularly humans, to treat and/or prevent cancer. Examples of diseases which can be treated using the immunogenic peptides of the invention include melanoma, breast, colon, lung, and thyroid cancers. The expression of the MAGE-3 gene can be determined using standard techniques such as measuring the presence of MAGE-3 mRNA in the tumor cells, for example by PCR or Northern blot analysis.

DEPR:
For example, the peptide EVDPIGHLY (SEQ ID NO.:2) can be used in an equimolar mixture with the PADRE peptide, aKXVWANTLKAAa (SEQ ID NO.:10), to treat HLA-A1+ cancer patients that have tumors expressing the MAGE-3 gene product. The peptide mixture is formulated into an immunogenic vaccine, for example in an emulsion with IFA, or Seppic Montanide ISA-51. The optimal CTL immunogenic dose of peptide mixture is typically in the range of 1-10000 .mu.g of CTL peptide, preferentially between 10 and 1000 .mu.g of peptide, for a 60-90 Kg patient. The peptide vaccine is administered repetitively ever 2-8 weeks, preferentially every 3-4 weeks, to boost the CTL response. The number of boosts can range from 1-10, preferentially 2-4, depending on the therapeutic effect of the vaccine. The therapeutic effect of the vaccine is evaluated, for instance,

by determining the disappearance, shrinkage, or reduction in number of tumor masses. In addition, the effect can also be measured by prevention of the establishment of metastasis, by determining the establishment of new tumor masses. This effect can be correlated by the presence, or increase of MAGE-3-specific CTL during and after vaccination.

DEPR:
In another aspect the present invention is directed to vaccines which contain as an active ingredient an immunogenically effective amount of an immunogenic peptide as described herein. The peptide(s) may be introduced into a host, including humans, linked to its own carrier or as a homopolymer or heteropolymer of active peptide units. Such a polymer has the advantage of increased immunological reaction and, where different peptides are used to make up the polymer, the additional ability to induce antibodies and/or CTLs that react with different antigenic determinants of the virus or tumor cells. Useful carriers are well known in the art, and include, e.g., thyroglobulin, albumins such as bovine serum albumin, tetanus toxoid, polyamino acids such as poly(lysine:glutamic acid), hepatitis B virus core protein, hepatitis B virus recombinant vaccine and the like. The vaccines can also contain a physiologically tolerable (acceptable) diluent such as water, phosphate buffered saline, or saline, and further typically include an adjuvant. Adjuvants such as complete or incomplete Freund's adjuvant, Montanide ISA-51 (Seppic, Inc., Fairfield, N.J.), aluminum phosphate, aluminum hydroxide, alum, saponin, various bacterially derived products and the like can be used. And, as mentioned above, CTL responses can be primed by conjugating peptides of the invention to lipids, such as P.sub.3 CSS. Upon immunization with a peptide composition as described herein, via injection, aerosol, oral, transdermal or other route, the immune system of the host responds to the vaccine by producing large amounts of CTLs specific for the desired antigen, and the host becomes at least partially immune to later infection, or resistant to developing chronic infection.

DEPR:
Alternatively, peptides of the invention can be incorporated into professional antigen-presenting cells (APC), such as dendritic cells, in order to formulate an immunogenic CTL vaccine. Another way to enhance the immunogenic activity of a peptide containing a CTL epitope is the use of soluble cell-derived factors known as cytokines, which are known to participate in the regulation of immune responses. For example interleukin-2, (IL-2) IL-7, and IL-12 are known to enhance CTL responses. Specifically, the peptide vaccine could be administered together with an optimal dose of IL-2, IL-7 IL-12, or any other cytokine, to potentiate the CTL response to a CTL peptide of the invention.

DEPR:
Vaccine compositions containing the peptides of the invention are administered to a patient susceptible to or otherwise at risk of cancer to elicit an immune response against the antigen

and thus enhance the patient's own immune response capabilities. Such an amount is defined to be an "immunogenically effective dose." In this use, the precise amounts again depend on the patient's state of health and weight, the mode of administration, the nature of the formulation, etc., but generally range from about 1.0 .mu.g to about 5000 .mu.g per 70 kilogram patient, more commonly from about 10 .mu.g to about 500 .mu.g mg per 70 kg of body weight.

DEPR:
For therapeutic or immunization purposes, the peptides of the invention can also be expressed by attenuated viral hosts, such as vaccinia or fowlpox. This approach involves the use of vaccinia virus as a vector to express nucleotide sequences that encode the peptides of the invention. Upon introduction into an acutely or chronically infected host or into a non-infected host, the recombinant vaccinia virus expresses the immunogenic peptide, and thereby elicits a host CTL response. Vaccinia vectors and methods useful in immunization protocols are described in, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 4,722,848, incorporated herein by reference. Another vector is BCG (Bacille Calmette Guerin). BCG vectors are described in Stover et al. (Nature 351:456-460 (1991)) which is incorporated herein by reference. A wide variety of other vectors useful for therapeutic administration or immunization of the peptides of the invention, e.g., Salmonella typhi vectors and the like, will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the description herein.

DEPR:
Antigenic peptides may be used to elicit CTL ex vivo, as well. The resulting CTL, can be used to treat tumors in patients that do not respond to other conventional forms of therapy, or will not respond to a peptide vaccine approach of therapy. Ex vivo CTL responses to a particular tumor antigen are induced by incubating in tissue culture the patient's CTL precursor cells (CTLp) together with a source of antigen-presenting cells (APC) and the appropriate immunogenic peptide. In order to optimize the in vitro conditions for the generation of specific cytotoxic T cells, the culture of stimulator Cells is maintained in an appropriate serum containing or serum-free medium. Various cytokines (either recombinantly produced or naturally occurring) known to enhance CTL response are also used in the incubation medium. Examples include, IL-1, IL-2, IL-6, IL-7, and IL-12. Appropriate APC include autologous peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC), preferably "professional" antigen presenting cells such as dendritic cells, macrophages, and activated B cells.

DEPR:
After an appropriate incubation time (typically 1-4 weeks) and the expansion of the antigen specific CTL to high numbers (for example, from 10.sup.7 to 10.sup.11), the cells are infused back into the patient, where they will destroy their specific target tumor cell. The infusion of CTL into cancer patients can be done together with the administration of cytokines that will enhance the in vivo effect of the CTL. For example

administration of IL-2 and/or IL-4 together with the CTL will prolong the survival and allow further expansion of the CTL in vivo. The number of CTL infusions can be between 1-10, preferentially between 2 and 5 depending in the therapeutic effect of this treatment.

DEPR:
Cell Lines. The Steinlin cell line (HLA-A1/1, -B8/8) was obtained from the American Society for Histocompatibility and Immunogenetics (ASHI) Cell Repository (Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, Mass.). The HLA-typed melanoma cell lines were provided by S. Rosenberg, National Cancer Institute, NIH, Bethesda, Md. The breast carcinoma lines HBL-100 and BT-20, and the prostate cancer line PC3 were obtained from the American Type Tissue Collection (Rockville, Md.).

DEPR:
Primary CTL Induction Using Synthetic Peptides. CTL were elicited using synthetic peptides in normal blood donor volunteers. Informed consent for blood donations was obtained from all volunteers. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) from a normal volunteer (HLA-A1/24, -B8/38, -Cw7) were purified by centrifugation in Ficoll-Paque (Pharmacia, Piscataway, N.J.). Non-transformed lymphoblasts were used as antigen-presenting cells (APC) and were prepared by incubation of PBMC in tissue culture for 4-6 days with Staphylococcus aureus Cowan-I (SAC-I, Pansorbin, Calbiochem, San Diego, Calif.) at 0.005% (V/V) and 20 .mu.l/ml rabbit antihuman IgM antibody coupled onto a solid phase (Immunobeads, BioRad, Richmond, Calif.) with 20 ng/ml recombinant IL-4 (Sandoz, Basel, Switzerland).

DEPR:
Induction of Primary CTL Responses to MAGE-2 and -3 Derived Peptides. Previous observations have revealed that over 95% of the peptides corresponding to known CTL epitopes, belong to the high or intermediate MHC binding groups. Following this rationale, the 6 highest MHC-binding peptides from MAGE-2 and -3 were studied for effectiveness in raising HLA-A1-restricted CTL. Using the in vitro primary CTL induction protocol described above, PBMC were stimulated from at least 2 normal HLA-A1 volunteers with the synthetic peptides. Out of the 6 peptides studied only one, the highest MHC binder (EVDPIGHLY (SEQ ID NO.:2)), from MAGE-3 was able to elicit CTL in one of the blood donors. After 2 rounds of stimulation in culture with autologous antigen-presenting cells (APC) pulsed with peptide EVDPIGHLY (SEQ ID NO.:2), significant cytotoxic activity towards peptide-sensitized, HLA-A1-bearing target cells was observed (FIG. 2a). More significant was the observation that two MAGE-3 -expressing HLA-A1 melanoma cell lines (397-mel and 938-mel, Zakut et al. (1990) Cancer Res. 53:5-8) were also killed by these CTL (FIG. 2a). No anti-peptide or anti-tumor reactivities were detected in the case of the remaining 5 potential CTL epitopes, despite their screening in at least four independent HLA-A1+ blood donors.

DEPR:

Cytolytic Activity to Non-Melanoma Tumors. As mentioned above, other tumors besides melanomas can also express MAGE genes, in particular MAGE-2 and -3. The ability of the MAGE-3- specific CTL line to kill HLA-A1-expressing breast and prostate carcinoma cell lines was also tested. The results in FIG. 3 show that one of the two breast cancer cell lines (HBL-100), reported to express MAGE-3 (Zakut et al., supra), was highly susceptible to lysis by the CTL. The level of lysis improved significantly if these cells were previously incubated with .tau.-IFN (FIG. 3), which increased (2-3 fold) the expression of MHC class I molecules on the cell surface. The other breast cancer cell line (BT-20), also reported to express MAGE-3 (Zakut et al., supra), and the prostate cancer line (PC3) were also killed, but to a lesser extent, and only when previously incubated with .tau.-IFN.

ORPL:
Oaks, M. K., et al., Cancer Res. 54: 1627-29 (Apr. 1, 1994), "Molecular cytogenetic mapping of the human melanoma antigen (MAGE) gene family to chromosome region Xq27-qter: implications for MAGE immunotherapy".

ORPL:
Weynants, P., et al., Int. J. Cancer 56:826-29 (1994), "Expression of MAGE genes by non-small-cell lung carcinomas".

ORPL:
Zakut, R., et al., Cancer Res. 53:5-8 (Jan. 1, 1993), "Differential expression of MAGE-1, -2 and -3 messenger RNA in transformed and normal human cell lines".

ORPL:
Kast, W. M. et al., Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. 88:2283-2287 (Mar., 1991), "Protection against lethal Sendai virus infection by in vivo priming of virus-specific cytotoxic T lymphocytes with a free synthetic peptide". Mar. 1991.

ORPL:
Deres, K. et al., Nature 342:561-564 (30 Nov. 1989), "In vivo priming of virus-specific cytotoxic lymphocytes with synthetic lipopeptide vaccine". Nov. 30, 1989.

```
HILIGHT set on as ''
HILIGHT set on as ''
? begin 5,6,55,154,155,156,312,399,biotech,biosci
```

```
      Set   Items   Description
      ---   -----   -----------
? s adoptive and immunotherapy$

           52607   ADOPTIVE
               0   IMMUNOTHERAPY$
      S1       0   ADOPTIVE AND IMMUNOTHERAPY$
? s adoptive and immunotherapy?

           52607   ADOPTIVE
          202085   IMMUNOTHERAPY?
      S2   25766   ADOPTIVE AND IMMUNOTHERAPY?
? s s2 and CTL?

           25766   S2
           84348   CTL?
      S3    2585   S2 AND CTL?
? s s3 and cancer?

            2585   S3
         3233781   CANCER?
      S4    1395   S3 AND CANCER?
? s s4 and APC?

            1395   S4
           65277   APC?
      S5      56   S4 AND APC?
? rd s5

...examined 50 records  (50)
>>>Record 266:232457 ignored; incomplete bibliographic data, not retained -
in RD set
...completed examining records
      S6      40   RD S5 (unique items)
? d s6/3/1-40

      Display 6/3/1     (Item 1 from file: 154)
DIALOG(R)File 154:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

10371095   20192054
  Tumor-specific CD4+ T lymphocytes from cancer patients are required
for optimal induction of cytotoxic T cells against the autologous tumor.
  Baxevanis  CN;  Voutsas  IF;  Tsitsilonis OE; Gritzapis AD; Sotiriadou R;
Papamichail M
  Cancer  Immunology and Immunotherapy Center, Saint Savas Cancer Hospital,
Athens, Greece. baxevani@ath.forthnet.gr
  Journal of immunology (UNITED STATES)   Apr 1 2000,  164 (7) p3902-12,
ISSN 0022-1767   Journal Code: IFB
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

                                - end of record -

?

      Display 6/3/2     (Item 2 from file: 154)
DIALOG(R)File 154:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2000 Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.
```

10199833 20021812
Induction of tumor immunity by removing CD25+CD4+ T cells: a common basis between tumor immunity and autoimmunity.
Shimizu J; Yamazaki S; Sakaguchi S
Department of Immunopathology, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, Japan.
Journal of immunology (UNITED STATES) Nov 15 1999, 163 (10) p5211-8, ISSN 0022-1767 Journal Code: IFB
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

- end of record -

?

Display 6/3/3 (Item 3 from file: 154)
DIALOG(R)File 154:MEDLINE(R)

09889240 99244930
Emergence of regulatory CD4+ T cell response to repetitive stimulation with antigen-presenting cells in vitro: implications in designing antigen-presenting cell-based tumor vaccines.
Chakraborty NG; Li L; Sporn JR; Kurtzman SH; Ergin MT; Mukherji B
Department of Medicine, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington 06030, USA. chakraborty@sun.uchc.edu
Journal of immunology (UNITED STATES) May 1 1999, 162 (9) p5576-83, ISSN 0022-1767 Journal Code: IFB
Contract/Grant No.: CA 61398, CA, NCI
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: CLINICAL TRIAL; CLINICAL TRIAL, PHASE I; JOURNAL ARTICLE

- end of record -

?

Display 6/3/4 (Item 4 from file: 154)
DIALOG(R)File 154:MEDLINE(R)

09760789 99069265
Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor induces the differentiation of murine erythroleukaemia cells into dendritic cells.
Cao X; Zhao Y; Yu Y; Wang Y; Zhang M; Zhang W; Wang J
Department of Immunology, Second Military Medical University, 800 Xiang Yin Road, Shanghai 20 0433, China.
Immunology (ENGLAND) Sep 1998, 95 (1) p141-7, ISSN 0019-2805 Journal Code: GH7
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

- end of record -

?

Display 6/3/5 (Item 5 from file: 154)
DIALOG(R)File 154:MEDLINE(R)

09714698 99036414
Eliciting T cell immunity against poorly immunogenic tumors by immunization with dendritic cell-tumor fusion vaccines.
Wang J; Saffold S; Cao X; Krauss J; Chen W
Center for Surgery Research, The Cleveland Clinic Foundation, OH 44195, USA.
Journal of immunology (UNITED STATES) Nov 15 1998, 161 (10) p5516-24, ISSN 0022-1767 Journal Code: IFB
Contract/Grant No.: AI38602, AI, NIAID; CA67324, CA, NCI
Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

- end of record -

?

Display 6/3/6 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

09018887 Genuine Article#: 357AZ No. References: 54
Title: B lymphoblastoid cell lines as efficient **APC** to elicit CD8(+) T cell responses against a cytomegalovirus antigen
Author(s): Sun Q; Burton RL; Dai LJ; Britt WJ; Lucas KG (REPRINT)
Corporate Source: UNIV ALABAMA,BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTAT PROGRAM, SCH MED, 1900 UNIV BLVD, THT 513/BIRMINGHAM//AL/35294 (REPRINT); UNIV ALABAMA,BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTAT PROGRAM, SCH MED/BIRMINGHAM//AL/35294; CHILDRENS HOSP ALABAMA,DEPT PEDIAT/BIRMINGHAM//AL/35294
Journal: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, 2000, V165, N7 (OCT 1), P4105-4111
ISSN: 0022-1767 Publication date: 20001001
Publisher: AMER ASSOC IMMUNOLOGISTS, 9650 ROCKVILLE PIKE, BETHESDA, MD 20814
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)

- end of record -

?

Display 6/3/7 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

05557408 Genuine Article#: WG304 No. References: 49
Title: Identification of subdominant **CTL** epitopes of the GP100 melanoma-associated tumor antigen by primary in vitro immunization with peptide-pulsed dendritic cells
Author(s): Tsai V; Southwood S; Sidney J; Sakaguchi K; Kawakami Y; Appella E; Sette A; Celis E (REPRINT)
Corporate Source: CYTEL CORP,3525 JOHN HOPKINS COURT/SAN DIEGO//CA/92121 (REPRINT); CYTEL CORP,/SAN DIEGO//CA/92121; NCI,SURG BRANCH, NIH/BETHESDA//MD/20205; NCI,CELL BIOL LAB, NIH/BETHESDA//MD/20205
Journal: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, 1997, V158, N4 (FEB 15), P1796-1802
ISSN: 0022-1767 Publication date: 19970215
Publisher: AMER ASSOC IMMUNOLOGISTS, 9650 ROCKVILLE PIKE, BETHESDA, MD 20814
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE (ABSTRACT AVAILABLE)

- end of record -

?

Display 6/3/8 (Item 3 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

05297735 Genuine Article#: VP227 No. References: 41
Title: ISOLATION OF TYROSINASE-SPECIFIC CD8(+) AND CD4(+) T-CELL CLONES FROM THE PERIPHERAL-BLOOD OF MELANOMA PATIENTS FOLLOWING IN-VITRO STIMULATION WITH RECOMBINANT VACCINIA VIRUS
Author(s): YEE C; GILBERT MJ; RIDDELL SR; BRICHARD VG; FEFER A; THOMPSON JA ; BOON T; GREENBERG PD
Corporate Source: UNIV WASHINGTON,MED CTR,DIV ONCOL,ROOM BB1321/SEATTLE//WA/98195; UNIV WASHINGTON,DEPT IMMUNOL/SEATTLE//WA/98195; UNIV WASHINGTON,DEPT MED/SEATTLE//WA/98195; FRED HUTCHINSON CANC RES CTR,DIV CLIN RES/SEATTLE//WA/98104; LUDWIG INST CANC RES/BRUSSELS//BELGIUM/
Journal: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, 1996, V157, N9 (NOV 1), P4079-4086
ISSN: 0022-1767
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE (Abstract Available)

- end of record -

?

Display 6/3/9 (Item 4 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

04216299 Genuine Article#: RP748 No. References: 14
Title: INDUCTION OF ANTIGEN-SPECIFIC CYTOLYTIC T-CELLS IN-SITU IN HUMAN-MELANOMA BY IMMUNIZATION WITH SYNTHETIC PEPTIDE-PULSED AUTOLOGOUS ANTIGEN-PRESENTING CELLS
Author(s): MUKHERJI B; CHAKRABORTY NG; YAMASAKI S; OKINO T; YAMASE H; SPORN JR; KURTZMAN SK; ERGIN MT; OZOLS J; MEEHAN J; MAURI F
Corporate Source: UNIV CONNECTICUT,SCH MED,DEPT MED,FARMINGTON AVE/FARMINGTON//CT/06030; UNIV CONNECTICUT,SCH MED,DEPT PATHOL/FARMINGTON//CT/06030; UNIV CONNECTICUT,SCH MED,DEPT SURG/FARMINGTON//CT/06030; UNIV CONNECTICUT,SCH MED,DEPT BIOCHEM/FARMINGTON//CT/06030; UNIV CONNECTICUT,CTR BIOTECHNOL/STORRS//CT/06269
Journal: PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1995, V92, N17 (AUG 15), P8078-8082
ISSN: 0027-8424
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE (Abstract Available)

- end of record -

?

Display 6/3/10 (Item 5 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

03903926 Genuine Article#: QR070 No. References: 40
Title: **CTL** SPECIFIC FOR THE TYROSINASE AUTOANTIGEN CAN BE INDUCED FROM HEALTHY DONOR BLOOD TO LYSE MELANOMA-CELLS
Author(s): VISSEREN MJW; VANELSAS A; VANDERVOORT EIH; RESSING ME; KAST WM; SCHRIER PI; MELIEF CJM
Corporate Source: LEIDEN UNIV HOSP,DEPT IMMUNOHAEMATOL,POSTBUS 9600/2300 RC LEIDEN//NETHERLANDS/; LEIDEN UNIV HOSP,DEPT IMMUNOHAEMATOL/2300 RC LEIDEN//NETHERLANDS/; LEIDEN UNIV HOSP,BLOOD BANK/2300 RC LEIDEN//NETHERLANDS/; LEIDEN UNIV HOSP,DEPT CLIN ONCOL/2300 RC LEIDEN//NETHERLANDS/
Journal: JOURNAL OF IMMUNOLOGY, 1995, V154, N8 (APR 15), P3991-3998
ISSN: 0022-1767
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE (Abstract Available)

- end of record -

?

Display 6/3/11 (Item 6 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2001 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

03444030 Genuine Article#: PF422 No. References: 26
Title: LYSIS OF ALLOGENEIC AND SYNGENEIC TARGET-CELLS BY PRIMARY CYTOTOXIC T-LYMPHOCYTES INDUCED IN-VITRO BY DROSOPHILA-MELANOGASTER CELLS
Author(s): ALSHEIKHLY AR
Corporate Source: KAROLINSKA INST,CTR MICROBIOL & TUMOR BIOL,BOX 280/S-17177 STOCKHOLM//SWEDEN/; SCRIPPS CLIN & RES FDN,DEPT IMMUNOL/LA JOLLA//CA/92037
Journal: IMMUNOLOGY LETTERS, 1994, V41, N2-3 (JUL), P169-175
ISSN: 0165-2478
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE (Abstract Available)

- end of record -

?

Display 6/3/12 Item 1 from file: 71)
DIALOG(R)File 71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE
(c) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

01630991 2001003953
Interferon alpha in combination with GM-CSF induces the differentiation of leukaemic antigen-presenting cells that have the capacity to stimulate a specific anti-leukaemic cytotoxic T-cell response from patients with chronic myeloid leukaemia
Chen X.; Regn S.; Raffegerst S.; Kolb H.-J.; Roskrow M.
ADDRESS: M. Roskrow, Institut Molekulare Immunologie, GSF (Natl. Res. Ctr. Environ./Hlth.), Marchioninistr. 25, D-81377 Munchen, Germany
EMAIL: mroskrow@aol.com
Journal: British Journal of Haematology, 111/2 (596-607), 2000, United Kingdom
CODEN: BJHEA
ISSN: 0007-1048
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGES: English SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
NO. OF REFERENCES: 34

- end of record -

?

Display 6/3/13 (Item 2 from file: 71)
DIALOG(R)File 71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE
(c) 2001 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

01627770 2001000485
Reversal of CD8SUP+ T cell ignorance and induction of anti-tumor immunity by peptide-pulsed **APC**
Dalyot-Herman N.; Bathe O.F.; Malek T.R.
ADDRESS: Dr. T.R. Malek, Dept. of Microbiology and Immunology, Univ. of Miami School of Medicine, 1600 NW 10th Avenue, Miami, FL 33136, United States
EMAIL: tmalek@med.miami.edu
Journal: Journal of Immunology, 165/12 (6731-6737), 2000, United States
PUBLICATION DATE: December 15, 2000
CODEN: JOIMA
ISSN: 0022-1767
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGES: English SUMMARY LANGUAGES: English
NO. OF REFERENCES: 34

- end of record -

? s RNA and APC?

2044086 RNA
65277 APC?
S7 1936 RNA AND APC?
? s s7 and T cell proliferation

1936 S7
1842 T CELL PROLIFERATION
S8 4 S7 AND T CELL PROLIFERATION
? rd s8

...completed examining records
S9 2 RD S8 (unique items)
? d s9/3/1-2

Display 9/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2001 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

11826610 BIOSIS NO.: 199900072719
Methods for treating cancers and pathogen infections usi
antigen-presenting cells loaded with **RNA**.
AUTHOR: Nair S K; Boczkowski D J; Gilboa E
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Durham, N.C.**USA
JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents 1217 (5):p4064 Dec. 29, 1998
ISSN: 0098-1133
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

- end of record -

?

Display 9/3/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

09812718 BIOSIS NO.: 199598267636
Molecular characterization of major histocompatibility complex class II gene expression and demonstration of antigen-specific T cell response indicate a new phenotype in class II-deficient patients.
AUTHOR: Hauber Ilona; Gulle Heinz; Wolf Hermann M; Maris Maggi; Eggenbauer Heinz; Eibl Martha M(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Inst. Immunol., Univ. Vienna, Borschkegasse 8A, A-1090 Vienna**Austria
JOURNAL: Journal of Experimental Medicine 181 (4):p1411-1423 1995
ISSN: 0022-1007
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

- end of display -

?

>>>Page beyond end of display invalid
? e au=nair, smita k

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	1	AU=NAIR, SIVAKUMARI ASHA
E2	16	AU=NAIR, SMITA
E3	5	*AU=NAIR, SMITA K
E4	22	AU=NAIR, SMITA K.
E5	2	AU=NAIR, SMITA KESAVAN
E6	1	AU=NAIR, SMITHA R
E7	1	AU=NAIR, SMITHA R.
E8	1	AU=NAIR, SOBHA V.
E9	1	AU=NAIR, SOMNATH
E10	1	AU=NAIR, SOMNATH N
E11	1	AU=NAIR, SOMNATH N.
E12	3	AU=NAIR, SREEDHAR

Enter P or PAGE for more
? e au=boczkowski, david j

Ref	Items	Index-term
E1	8	AU=BOCZKOWSKI, DANIEL
E2	11	AU=BOCZKOWSKI, DAVID
E3	0	*AU=BOCZKOWSKI, DAVID J
E4	1	AU=BOCZKOWSKI, DAVID J.
E5	16	AU=BOCZKOWSKI, J.
E6	21	AU=BOCZKOWSKI, JORGE
E7	1	AU=BOCZKOWSKI, JUDITH ANNE
E8	1	AU=BOCZKOWSKI, K.

E9	1	AU=BOCZKOWS[redacted], KRZYSZTOF
E10	1	AU=BOCZKOW[redacted], MAREK
E11	6	AU=BOCZKOWSKI, R. J.
E12	1	AU=BOCZKOWSKI, R.J.

Enter P or PAGE for more